

TRAMPS ARE SCARCE

The Strange Findings of the Official Statistics.

They Declare Army of the Unemployed Is Small.

FIGURES MUST LIE

There is Obviously a Mistake in the Computations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—While the statements at the north end of the capitol were firing hot shot at the White House and those at the south end were making thousands of hearts glad and several heads dizzy by the rapidity with which they passed private and local bills, many representative men of the dominant party were on their way here, and the participants were turning out, some splendid work in the shape of final reports and summaries of the condition of the people. The census department, especially in putting things through very lively, and in connection with the labor bureau Hon. Carroll D. Wright, being now preparing the head of the census, is giving us fresh figures every day to prove that we are not one-tenth part as miserable as we thought we were.

Owing to a sort of accident, as is supposed, though some members of the house take another view of it, certain figures before the census, the first to come out, are in this case to be among the very last. The bulletin which gives the total number of laborers in the United States and the number engaged in each special occupation is eagerly sought for and is now being made up. The delay, according to the experts of the census office, is due to the fact that the department has done so much more and collected so many more facts than ever before, that everything had to be gone over two or three times and every doubtful point cleared up before final tabulation. The result is that the congressional agitators will not be able to get figures for use this session and may not even get them in time to use during the campaign.

The Unemployed.
The facts already tabulated, however, present very different conclusions from those given in popular rhetoric. Instead of there being millions of laborers without employment, it appears doubtful if there are half a million—that is, of people who habitually labor in good times—and instead of the country being "overrun by tramps," they are comparatively rare creatures. In fact, unless a great many people are lying, there are large numbers of this country in which a tramp is a curiosity, and in three-fourths of the south there are no idlers except those who never work at all.

As to farm labor, it would be very hard for a man to take the figures now going through final tabulation, and which will be able to frank to their constituents before they leave here, and prove that the country is any less prosperous than it was in 1870 or 1880. The main truth is that there is a great lowering of prices all around, and that makes the figures smaller and presumably makes it hard to find work.

The Abstract of the census just out is a document congressmen will study with some care during vacation, for it is a document that shows that there will be the biggest kind of a row about this census next winter. Some of the figures are obviously wrong, and the census takers, though the officials here tabulated them from the local reports, and no one can tell why the latter fell so far short of the truth. The points of manifest error, unless human nature changed very suddenly about a dozen years ago, are in the enumeration in New York and in the three southern states, especially in the colored population. Taking it by decades, the colored people are represented as having increased about 21 percent in 1850-60, 9 percent in 1860-70, over 35 percent in 1870-80 and but 13½ percent in 1880-90, which is scarcely a record.

Ten Thousand More Pensioners.
Of the great mass of bills rushed through by the house, and which the senate is now rushing through almost as rapidly, certainly not more than 1 in 20 is of national interest, but the committees have summarized the results with an approach of accuracy. In New York and in the three southern states, especially in the colored population. Taking it by decades, the colored people are represented as having increased about 21 percent in 1850-60, 9 percent in 1860-70, over 35 percent in 1870-80 and but 13½ percent in 1880-90, which is scarcely a record.

The subcommittee of the house committee on immigration has reported strongly in favor of Mr. Lockwood's bill, and as the full committee will probably support it, it stands a chance at the next session. It forbids laborers from Canada and Mexico to cross the line and work on temporary contracts, whether for a day or a year, and forbids shipowners from employing them in any capacity whatever. It also provides that alien laborers coming to this country are to be examined at the point of entry and not allowed to land unless they possess \$75 each or \$30 for minors and makes stringent rules about immigrant women. Some of the committee say that it is too strong a measure for them, to impose if the trouble can be got at in any other way, but admit that the question is pretty strong in its favor and something must be done.

Liberal Public Building Policy.
Another movement for liberalizing things in general is the McKim bill, which the committee on public buildings has approved, and which provides that public buildings are to be designed on the basis of free competition among architects and built on a more liberal system than heretofore. All sorts of plans have been suggested for making government contracts in other lines more democratic. Incidentally the very latest report from the bureau of navigation in the treasury department shows that during the last fiscal year there were built in the United States 538 wooden sailing vessels of 37,719 tons, 308 wooden steam vessels of 44,158 tons, three iron and steel sailing vessels of 4,750 tons and 46 iron and steel steam vessels of 47,716 tons, an aggregate of 92,460 tons of tonnage of sailing and 49,460 tons of tonnage of steam. Other reports just issued show in a general way considerable decrease in the production of metals and a great decrease in the consumption of many kinds of manufactured goods.

No Excitement Over the Asiatic War.
One would naturally have expected the

China-Japanese trouble to create excitement here, but it hasn't. It had been discounted in advance. Nor has the Bluefields incident and Nicaragua trouble generally attracted attention from the tariff imbroglio. There is real grief, however, in many minds because the promoters of the Nicaragua canal have at last abandoned hope of doing anything here and gone to England to negotiate.

CLOVER CHANGES COLORS.

The Malodorous Pop. Ex-Leader Decides to Become a Republican.

Ex-Congressman Ben H. Clover, late of Cowley county, has come out in an open letter renouncing Populism and announcing his return to the Republicans. Clover came into prominence as the first president of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, having been re-elected in 1888. He held the position until October, 1890, when he was the Populist candidate for congress in the Third district against Bishop W. Perkins, and lost that election. He received a large majority.

In 1878 Clover joined the Greenback party, but subsequently returned to the Republicans. In 1888 he again left the party and became the Union labor candidate for the legislature. He only received 500 votes in the district. Clover only once won an office in congress and when he asked for a renomination he was defeated by Jeff Hudson. His congressional career was terminated by a scandal in which his typewriter was a prominent figure. His wife then applied for a divorce. In her petition, she charged him with having lived with another woman. The divorce was granted and Clover married the typewriter. He has been a farmer, but for some time has been in the live stock commission business in Kansas City. Owing to his malodorous personal reputation he is not considered much of an acquisition by the Republicans.

He gives the following reasons for leaving the Populists:

"As for me, I publicly state that I can no longer affiliate with the Populist party and maintain my self respect. I can never support the Democratic party, because I do not believe in its principles. I shall therefore, go back to my old party, the Republican party. The Republican party has a matchless history. It has given our nation its greatest reforms and its greatest statesmen. The defeats which it has suffered for the last four years in our states have brought to a realization of the necessities of purity in methods, and taught it that if it expects the support of the masses it must be the champion of purity and reform. While the Republican party is more conservative than I am on financial matters, yet I believe that through it we can secure financial reforms, the public utterances of its national simplicity and its belief. As one of the old Republicans who went into the Populist party in 1891, hoping for relief, I believe that we can secure the needed reforms better in the Republican party than any other. We don't want anarchy; we don't want socialism. We want the best of the nation of the rights of the farming and laboring masses. I have confidence that the Republican party is now willing to grant us these rights, and for this campaign I shall give my influence in its behalf, believing that if it is successful it will listen to the voice of the people and give them the justice and equity which they demand."

GEO. R. PECK IN IT.

One of the Leaders in the Proposed Big Labor Conference.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The special committee appointed by the civic federation to consider the advisability of calling a national conference of representative men to consider the labor question, and the question of arbitration in particular, has taken counsel of some of the leading business men and prominent trade unionists of the city.

The decision was almost unanimous in favor of the proposed conference. The special committee is composed of A. W. Adams, E. C. Keith, Mrs. Foster Palmer, M. J. Carroll, J. J. Ryan, A. C. Bartlett and George R. Peck.

Those who attended the preliminary meeting of the civic federation were President Lyman J. Gage, M. J. Carroll, chairman, and Prof. A. W. Small, John A. Ryan and George R. Peck, secretary of the special committee of the federation; R. R. Stock of the Illinois Steel company; Charles L. Hutchinson, W. J. Chalmers, John J. McGrath, president of the Trade and Labor assembly; Michael H. Madden, president of the State Federation of Labor; A. B. Blair, of the Knights of Labor; Mr. Nathan, of K. L. Nathan & Fischer, textile manufacturers; James Peabody of the Railway Age; Harry P. Roberts of the Railway Age; G. C. Prussing, ex-president of the Builders' and Traders' exchange; W. J. Abbott of the Times; W. S. Conkey, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association; D. V. Furlington, brick manufacturer; A. H. Revel and W. C. Hollister of the Eight-Hour Herald.

The call for the convention says:

"The first aim of such a congress would be exchange of opinion between experienced men, both employers and employees, about the best methods of adjusting differences between labor and capital, without resort to means which would not only injure both contending parties, but cripple general industry. The further purpose of the congress would be to compare methods of conciliation already employed in this and foreign countries, with a view to recommending the most practicable features of all."

"The committee wishes to get the advice of representative men upon the matter to be treated in its report. You are, therefore, earnestly requested to meet the committee, with about twenty-five other gentlemen to whom this invitation has been extended, Tuesday, July 31, at the Commerce club, Auditorium building, at 9 p. m., and to express your views upon the following points:

"1. Is such a congress advisable?
"2. Will you give the civic federation your moral support in organizing a congress?
"3. What suggestions can you offer about desirable scope or limitations of the subjects to be discussed?
"4. Will you mention men who should be invited to take part in the congress?
"5. In case it is practicable for you to meet the committee, will you not express in writing your views upon the points indicated?"

"Any opinions elicited at the meeting or expressed in writing will not be given to the public, it being the purpose of the committee solely to get the best advice of those whom it deems most deeply interested."

A notice appears elsewhere warning the public against imposters claiming to represent Orphans' Home.

HIS HEAD TO COME OFF.

Cesar's Trial Ended and His Execution to be by Galloties.

LYONS, Aug. 3.—There were few people around the palace of justice, when the trial of Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was resumed today.

The court regulations and military guard were the same as yesterday. The prisoner was escorted into the dock and cuffed to two gendarmes, and with two more bringing up the rear. The prisoner seemed even more defiant than yesterday and took his seat with a mocking smile upon his face.

Leblanc, the soldier who was a fellow prisoner with Cesar at Marseilles, testified that Cesar told him that he intended to kill President Carnot, probably at Lyons, when the chief magistrate visited that city.

"That is a lie," interrupted Cesar, excitedly. "I never told you or anyone else anything about my plans."

Leblanc continued: "Cesario confessed to me that he was designated by lot." "That is untrue," shrieked Cesar. "How untrue," asked the judge, turning to the prisoner. "I said to you," said Cesario, addressing Leblanc, "after you had made that remark, 'But who would be so bold as to kill the president of the Republic?' I said to you, 'I am designated by lot.' You answered, 'He will be chosen by lot.'"

There was great excitement in court while the prisoner and Leblanc were speaking to each other.

Later Leblanc said: "Cesario told me that he had often seen King Humbert in the streets, but he added that to kill him it would be necessary to have a rifle and shoot him from the street, as he would be so surrounded by soldiers."

"That is a lie," shouted the prisoner. "I was never chosen to kill President Carnot. Moreover, absolute liberty of action prevails among anarchists."

The prosecuting attorney reviewed at length all the details of the trial and demanded that the jury should not hesitate to do its duty.

M. Breuille, counsel for the defense, followed and made an appeal for the prisoner.

At noon the jury retired and after an absence of about fifteen minutes, during which there was considerable excitement in court, the jury returned, announced a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances.

The presiding judge, M. Breuille, then pronounced the sentence of death by the guillotine.

When the death sentence was uttered, Cesario exclaimed: "Vive la revolution sociale."

The prisoner was immediately seized and hurried toward his cell. As he left the court room, he shouted: "Courage comrades, 'vive l'anarchie.'"

In spite of the prisoner's defiant attitude his habitual smile disappeared from his face when the sentence of death was pronounced.

M. Dubouche, the prisoner's counsel, gave notice of appeal, and in so doing asked that the presiding judge's charge to the jury, at the opening of the session, be entered on the records.

THE SHAFFER WILL CASE.

It Is Taken From the Probate Court to the District Court.

An appeal from the probate court to the district court was filed today in the matter of the estate of the late Howard S. Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer lived near Lincoln and Fifth streets, and committed suicide about five months ago. In his will he left all of his estate, valued at about \$25,000, to his wife, Margaret Shaffer, except \$5 which he left to his daughter Mrs. Olive Spencer, and \$5 to each of her three children. The will stipulated that Mrs. Shaffer should be the sole executrix of the estate.

Mrs. Spencer contested the will on the ground that her father was not of sound mind when the will was executed. Judge Elliott after several hearings of the case, concluded that Mr. Shaffer was not of sound mind. The widow, Mrs. Margaret Shaffer, is the plaintiff in the appeal case. She will endeavor to prove that her husband was of sound mind and capable of attending to his business affairs at the time the will was signed, which was a year prior to his death.

HELP FOR COLORED MEN.

Washington F. Booker Talks at Monona Lake on Their Needs.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3.—Washington F. Booker, the colored orator and educator, was the principal attraction at the Monona Lake assembly last night with his lecture on "The Best Method of Overcoming the Negro Problem."

He gave a graphic and concise history of his race in the country, an analysis of its abilities and weaknesses, and a description of the disadvantages it is under from generations of slavery and the prejudices existing against it in the south. The workings of the normal and industrial system of the colored people under his direction at Tuskegee, Ala., were defined by him, and he gave as the proper solution of the race problem the education of the negroes, the accumulation of property by them sure to follow and incidentally the teaching of them in religious knowledge.

RINER'S JUST ACT.

Poor People Are Given an Award of \$740,000.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 3.—Judge Riner, of the United States circuit court, yesterday entered a decision by which Margaret Billings and others, heretofore comparatively poor people, are given \$740,000 in money and a one-third interest less one-fortieth, in the Emma mine of Aspen.

The case has been in the courts for some time, and Judge Riner's decision is based on the findings of a master in chancery. The suit was brought against the Jerome B. Wheeler Aspen mining company by the heirs of one Woods, on the ground that Woods sold the property while in ignorance of its real value. The defendants have given notice of appeal.

Ingalls in Missouri.

STANBERRY, Mo., Aug. 3.—The Northwestern normal was ablaze last night. The house was crowded. It having been announced that ex-Senator John J. Ingalls would deliver a lecture on education, Mr. Ingalls held the vast audience for about one hour and thirty minutes.

W. C. Sly has moved his millinery two doors south of the old stand, and is closing out summer millinery at cost—823 North Kansas avenue.

Silver Leaf vinegar remains in the front. It is the best table and pickling vinegar. Ask your grocer for it and take no other. It is the cheapest.

NEWS OF KANSAS.

New Wing of the State Normal Turned Over to the State.

White and Colored People Have a Quarrel Near Atchison.

OTHER STATE NEWS.

A Youthful Horsethief Is Captured at Winfield.

EMPORIA, Aug. 3.—Contractor John Buckley has turned the keys of the new Normal building over to the state board of public works and the work has been formally accepted.

The point of greatest interest in the building is the auditorium, which is undoubtedly the finest in the state. It will seat comfortably 1,200 people and from 1,400 to 1,500 can be crowded into it.

The largest two rooms are in the basement and are the ladies' and gentlemen's gymnasiums. The remaining rooms are furnished with blackboards and will be used as class rooms.

The building will be heated on the single-pipe system and a separate boiler will be used.

CASH PRIZE FOR A NAME.

The One Suggesting the Best Name for Leavenworth's Hotel Gets \$25.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 3.—The proprietors of the new hotel now being constructed out of the old planters house have decided to leave the selection of a name to the citizens. A committee of five well known ladies and gentlemen of Leavenworth has been appointed to make the selection.

The plan adopted is as follows: Every person in Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth and the Soldiers' Home will have the privilege of suggesting a name for the new hotel and each person will be entitled to make as many suggestions as he may desire from this date until August 15 inclusive. On August 16 the committee will meet with Mr. Wait, the general manager, and a selection will be made from the names received and a check for \$25 will be promptly sent to the fortunate one whose suggestion has been adopted.

COLORED PEOPLE HOLD THE FORT.

They Are in the Majority and Will Elect a Colored Teacher.

ATOMSON, Aug. 3.—A peculiar question of law has come up in school district No. 24, near Fort William. A meeting of residents of the school district was held a few nights ago for the purpose of electing a board of trustees. It so happened that the colored people were in the majority, and they elected two colored members of the board against one white member.

The colored members being in the majority they will elect a colored teacher for the district. The white people object to this and say they will take the matter into the courts.

ANOTHER GASOLINE VICTIM.

Miss Grace Murphy of Minneapolis Seriously Injured While Using Gasoline.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—While Miss Grace Murphy, the daughter of Dr. Murphy of the city, was cleaning furniture with gasoline her clothing caught fire and was burned off of her. Her hips and back were badly blistered. The burns are extremely painful but she will recover. Miss Murphy has been studying medicine with her father and is a very bright young woman.

Stabbed With a Jack Knife.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 3.—Charles Ford, a colored laborer employed at Rush & Sprague's mill, was stabbed in the back with a jack knife and seriously wounded. Ada Hoy, a young colored woman with whom Ford formerly kept company, was arrested shortly afterward charged with doing the stabbing. She was taken to the city jail. It is probable a state warrant will be issued for her.

Killed by a Falling Bucket.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—E. H. Snable, a colored man, was killed here while engaged in cleaning out a well. The windlass used in hauling up the water and debris in some way became loose just as the bucketful of sand reached the mouth of the well, and the entire mass fell eighty-five feet to the bottom of the well, crushing the skull of Snable, who had been filling the bucket.

A Youthful Horse Thief.

WINFIELD, Aug. 3.—Harry Patterson, a boy 19 years old, has been arrested here for stealing the horse of M. Stewart of Oklahoma City while the latter was at church. He was taken to Arkansas City before Judge Parry and pleaded guilty. He was sent to jail on failure to give bond awaiting sentence from the district court.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Figures Showing Its Condition for the Month of July.

The report of the condition of the state treasury for July has been made up. It shows the following receipts for the month, in the general revenue fund:

State taxes	\$234,826.47
Earnings of Reform School	14.82
Earnings of Topeka Insane Asylum	68.27
Secretary of State's fees	88.50
Total	\$234,998.06

The total receipts of the month were \$234,998.06. The amount paid out during the month was \$240,643.71. Of that amount \$85,900 was invested in school bonds.

The cash now in the state treasury is \$1,150,523.26. The bonds owned by the state belonging to the school funds now amount to \$6,844,932.30.

W. M. Gushard who is spending the summer in Missouri for the benefit of his health, writes home that he is improving and will not return until September 15th.

Thousands of new patrons have taken heart this season and realized its benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

The State Journal's Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

We have another shipment of that fine celery today.

GOODMAN BROS., 841 N. E. A.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Companies Organized to Do Business in Kansas Granted Charters.

The Trousdale Co-operative Creamery association of Trousdale, Harvey county. The capital stock is \$4,000. The directors are George Hupp, Wm. Trousdale, H. P. Weber, Frank Horst, J. S. Naber, Gall and Samuel Stiner of Newton and Martin Zimmerman and D. M. Farlane of Trousdale.

The Phoenix Loan company of Wichita. Capital stock \$1,000,000. The directors are A. S. Parks, W. A. Jordan, J. P. Wheeler, G. W. Van Warden, E. T. Allen and A. V. Alexander, all of Wichita.

The Wichita Musical club of Wichita. The directors are Mrs. Carrie H. Clapp, Virginia L. Coen, Helen B. Robertson, Nellie H. Smythe, Anna McClung, Hattie E. Dyer, E. Higginson, Mary E. Du Bois, Edith F. Ross, Alice West, Nellie Childs, Addie V. Cleveland, Laura B. Larimer, Eva E. Gill, and Misses Leida H. Mills, Tinnie Cleveland, Etta V. Mason, Elvie F. Walker and Jennie McClung, all of Wichita.

The Kansas Children's Home society, an auxiliary to the Kansas Orphans' Home society, filed articles of incorporation. The directors are: Governor L. D. Leavelle, Rev. J. B. Thomas, S. S. Ott, Dr. J. E. Minney of Topeka, Hon. H. N. Gaines of Salina, Rev. J. D. Botkin of Wellington, Rev. S. R. Alderson, Rev. F. M. Pugh, Mrs. M. W. Hudson, Rev. B. L. Smith and Rev. A. S. Embree of Topeka, and William Orr of Lawrence. The object of the association is the securing of homes for dependent and destitute children.

The Seneca base ball club has been chartered.

WHY CONN COULDN'T RUN.

Indiana Democratic Congressman Withdraws from His Party.

BOWDON, Ind., Aug. 3.—G. Conn, the present representative from the Thirtieth congressional district of Indiana, was recently renominated for re-election by the Democracy. He has declined in a letter in which he says:

"I am fearful that my independent position on the labor, finance, and other important questions would in a measure conflict with the policy of the Democratic party during the coming congressional campaign and be the means of causing serious party dissensions."

"I am unalterably opposed to the further extension of corporate power, either by tariff legislation or through the ordinary process of direct laws, and favor any reasonable method of destroying trust, railroad, or other oppressive combines."

"I am opposed to the use of federal soldiers to subdue labor strikes until every means for a peaceful settlement shall have been exhausted, and only then after the local authorities have demanded federal interference."

"The time has come when public men must take sides either for or against the further centralization of political and corporate power, and if we are to have a government of the people some way must be found to restrict the growth of that power."

MORE MEN AT PULLMAN.

The Force at the Shops Is Increased to 532 Workmen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The force of men at the Pullman shops was increased today and at noon 552 men were at work. The company expects to have 500 men on duty Monday, but few of the workmen are members of the American Railway union. No demonstrations were made by the strikers and no violence was offered the new men at work.

A. R. U. Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The second day's session of the American Railway union convention was devoted to the reading of the reports from the local organizations on the various railroads. President Debs spoke, urging more complete organization. It was expected that action would be taken regarding the Pullman boycott at tonight's session.

Get our prices on the very best quality of meats in the market.

GOODMAN BROS., 841 N. E. A.

Struck at Last!

A sure cure for coughs and colds. "Snow's Pine Expectant" is guaranteed. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Got a free tune on the phonograph with every purchase at Topeka Drug company's, 612 Kansas avenue. Ice cream soda, five cents.

Monday Excursion.

St. Joe and return \$1.50. Train leaves 7:30 a. m. via

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Marshall's band will give a concert tonight at Garfield park.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles. J. K. Jones

The Daily STATE JOURNAL prints all the news.

Just received a lot of fine vehicles including a road wagon with child's seat, finest thing out, drop in.

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.

Buy your drugs at 612 Kan. ave.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Thoroughbred St. Bernard pups, two months old. Inquire. Theo. Erhardt, 121 Kansas ave.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—It has come to the knowledge of the Topeka Orphans' Home association that certain unauthorized persons are soliciting donations of money, clothing, etc., in the name of the Home, in order to protect the public from imposition, the soliciting committee from the association will hereafter be furnished with credentials signed by the proper officers.

Mrs. W. F. Doughty, President. Mrs. Geo. W. Reed, Secretary.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by the Associated Press to the State Journal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Corn boom started in swimmingly today, but it had not been in progress any time to speak of till it suffered a material diminution in its proportions. Cables were strong and the drought in the corn belt was unbroken. In fact the Chicago weather forecaster said there was no sign of rain anywhere. Under these conditions September started at 48½c, against 48½c at the close yesterday, and quickly sold at 50c. Then it began to drop and slipped off to 48½c, but reacted to 49½c later. The break is attributed to an overloading of the bull side by outsiders. The long and professional bulls had begun to feel that the late advance had been too rapid and that a reaction was due. So they began to sell, but found no bidders till the price had dropped over a cent. At the reduction a clique of "shorts" who have been waiting an opportunity to get out, began to cover the reactions noted. The cool water over the corn belt, tending to stay the ravages of heat and drought was doubtless a factor in the early weakness.

Wheat acted chiefly in sympathy with corn. September opened unchanged at